[For a general discussion of animal husbandry in India, see 6: Spate AW1 India, category 116, pp. 228-231.]

TABLE SHOWING FIGURES OF LIVE-STOCK FOR 1931 AND 1930.

		1931.				1930.				Annexe.
		Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.	Frontier Districts.	Total.	Jammu Province.	Kashmir Province.	Frontier Districts.	Total	Variation in total Provincial Increase (+) Decrease (−).
I	Bulls ..	71	31	3,196	3,370	263	31	350	641	— 3,029
	Bullocks ..	399,543	218,844	32,569	650,956	366,614	266,614	35,276	668,504	— 167,501
	Cows ..	370,919	264,059	27,035	662,013	346,859	263,097	27,495	705,899	+ 30,013
	Young stock ..	199,547	66,131	8,760	273,438	260,560	177,632	6,843	364,035	+ 109,403
II	Male Buffaloes ..	41,021	2,269	6	43,296	37,613	12,770	78	50,371	+ 6,925
	Cow " ..	213,692	47,760	66	261,520	170,814	(a) 68,913	119	(a) 239,846	— 22,726
	Young stock ..	36,096	6,813	30	42,939	98,510	.....	48	98,558	+ 56,381
III	Sheep ..	251,000	(a) 791,340	30,362	1,072,702	251,130	688,196	(a) 270,084	(a) 1,109,410	+ 766,708
	Goats ..	660,172	.....	170,465	(a) 1,000,000	459,240	381,000	35,127	1,040,376	— 600,624
IV	Horses ..	3,070	(d) 30,000	7,360	(d) 40,430	2,343	(d) 32,150	4,944	(d) 43,437	+ 32,000
	Mares ..	3,000	.....	1,000	.....	2,077	.....	2,342	4,419	.....
	Young stock ..	1,140	2,775	660	4,575	30,730	2,114	1,004	33,848	+ 29,273
V	Mules ..	1,472	866	70	2,108	2,174	1,108	184	3,466	+ 1,358
VI	Donkeys ..	7,000	1,000	6,000	14,000	8,000	2,000	4,744	14,744	+ 744
VII	Camels ..	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	1,000	.....	.....	1,000	— 00
VIII	Ponies ..	140,370	121,812	31,004	293,186	171,070	130,707	16,004	318,000	+ 25,000
IX	Cattle ..	417	202	.....	619	430	240	.....	680	— 30

(a) Includes Young stock. (b) Includes Goats. (c) Both Sheep and Goats. (d) Includes Mares.

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Other Occupations

Supplementary to agriculture proper are sericulture and pastoralism. By 1900 the former activity was decrepit as well as ancient, but the introduction of modern filatures has led to a wide extension of mulberry culture, though not enough cocoons are produced to keep the filatures at Srinagar and Jammu and the weaving factory at Srinagar working to capacity. There is also, of course, a good deal of hand-loom weaving of silk, cotton, and wool; silk is a major export.

The main pastoral activity is sheep-rearing; this is transhumant, the sheep live in winter beneath the human dwellings—adding to their warmth—and in summer are taken by professional shepherds to the high pastures above the tree-line; this is the *marg* common in place-names and strictly equivalent to the Swiss *alp*. Winter feed is willow and dried flag (Iris) leaves. After agriculture, wool production is probably the chief means of livelihood in Kashmir, employing full- or part-time some 300,000 people. The famous Cashmere shawl industry died a languishing death in the 1870s, but there is naturally a large cottage production of woollen clothing, blankets, and rugs; felting is important also, and Srinagar has a large woollens factory. Mineral exploitation is insignificant, though a start has been made on the commercial exploitation of lignite from some of the karewas, which has been used locally by the villagers for years. A minor industry of interest is the manufacture of cricket bats and so on from the willows. But perhaps the most lucrative of all trades—in normal times—is the exploitation of tourists.

Srinagar

For this, of course, the capital Srinagar (207,787) is the centre: "quaint" in itself, with its carved wooden architecture, immediately surrounded by the beautiful Mogul gardens and magnificent lake and river scenery, central for hunting and mountaineering, it is—on the surface—one of the most attractive cities in all Asia. But it has always been liable to fire and to flood, at times to earthquake; its site obviously leaves much to be desired from a sanitary point of view.[17] Nor, if report be true, are its citizens any more virtuous, in any direction, than they need be.

The factories of Srinagar are largely due to state enterprise, and make it the only industrial centre of the slightest note in Kashmir. But craft industries are more important. Neglecting the obvious tourist lines—silver and copper work, wood-carving, papier-mâché and lacquer—the leading crafts are probably carpet-weaving and leather work: leather gear of various sorts is essential to transport in the mountains, and the products

[17] In the 1892 cholera epidemic 600 people died in one day "and the only shops which remained open were those of the sellers of white cloth for winding sheets." The total mortality was 5781 of a population around 120,000 (*Gazetteer*, 119).